

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## ENTERPRISE ZONES: OFFERING DIGNITY TO DISADVANTAGED WORKERS

HON. STEWART B. McKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when unemployment and economic distress seem to be everywhere, new approaches to these chronic problems are especially welcome. That is why I am a cosponsor of H.R. 6009, the Enterprise Zones bill.

The best hope of reversing the long-term, deep-seated despair found all too often among the urban poor is contained in a fresh approach to the basic problem—lack of jobs. The Enterprise Zone plan before Congress is notable for what it does not do—that is to establish another costly Government program to raise false hopes for economic development which fail once the Federal funds stop flowing. Instead, the plan calls for removing Government involvement by reducing taxes and lifting burdensome regulations.

With these impediments out of the way, business can thrive and offer people long-lasting, meaningful work. In this context, I would like to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the Boston Herald American which appeared earlier this year and draw particular attention to the last paragraph which emphasizes the positive potential of Enterprise Zones for disadvantaged workers.

I am proud that my own State has been a leader in pioneering the implementation of enterprise zones at the State level by passing legislation that complements the proposed Federal approach. As a result of Connecticut's early efforts through this innovative concept, some 20,000 jobs have been either saved or created. Because of State and local tax incentives provided in our State, more than 200 companies have invested approximately \$400 million in distressed urban areas.

As the editorial notes, Enterprise Zones "will offer disadvantaged and minority workers an opportunity to enter the labor force with dignity and hope for the future. That is an opportunity they deserve, and one that the array of Federal programs tried up to now has failed to provide."

Also, Mr. Speaker, when the House returns from the district work period, the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee of the Banking Committee will conduct an additional 2 days of hear-

ings on Enterprise Zones. As the ranking Republican on the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, I am pleased to see a continuation of our efforts to address the needs of the Nation's distressed urban areas. I hope the administration will recognize the extent of the problems as we do. UDAG is one step; enterprise zones are another. But much more is needed, in fact, is demanded.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this editorial in the RECORD.

(From the Boston Herald American  
(Boston, Mass.), Feb. 7, 1982)

## REAGAN'S ZONES OF HOPE

Some of the loudest applause during the President's state-of-the-union message came when Mr. Reagan said he would not try to balance the budget on the backs of American taxpayers. He might have added, to answer his Democratic critics, that he also does not intend to balance the budget on the backs of the poor.

That pledge is implicit in the president's assurances that neither his current attempts to control the federal budget nor his proposed transfer of responsibility for many welfare and social programs to the states would be undertaken at the expense of the needy or the unemployed.

Indeed, his announcement that the administration is ready to offer legislation to create urban enterprise zones may offer more solid hope to the poor than 20 years of federal effort to alleviate poverty and chronic unemployment in inner cities.

The concept of enterprise zones is not original with the Reagan administration, but it is ripe for backing by the president at this time. Mr. Reagan anticipates an economic turnaround by the middle of the year. Enterprise zones can assure that renewed growth in business and industrial activity create jobs where they are needed most.

The plan calls for granting special tax and regulatory concessions to firms starting labor-intensive enterprises in designated areas of chronic high unemployment. Originating in England, and already being pioneered in a few American states, the concept was introduced at the federal level by Reps. Jack Kemp and Robert Garcia of New York.

Discussion of the Kemp-Garcia legislation during the last year has given the administration an opportunity to spot the strengths and weakness of the concept and to anticipate problems in getting its own plan through Congress. While business is generally supportive of the idea, some of the proposed tax credits may be viewed as giving an unfair competitive advantage to firms operating in the zones. Labor unions may resist the plan to exempt teen-age employees in a zone from the minimum wage.

Another problem is to persuade state and local governments to go along, offering their own tax and regulatory considerations to lure new enterprise into a zone.

The best argument for the enterprise zones lies in the evidence now coming in that the idea will work. Seven states either have enacted legislation to set up zones on

their own, or are considering it. Connecticut has had a program on the books for three years.

By the end of last year, more than 200 companies had taken advantage of state and local tax incentives to start up or expand enterprises within the Connecticut zones. They have invested some \$400 million in what had been considered blighted urban areas. Connecticut can point to 20,000 jobs that were either created or saved because of the program.

The size of the federal deficit is not the reason why urban grant programs dating from the Kennedy-Johnson eras should now be abandoned. The reason is that putting billions into those programs has failed to break the cycle of poverty and unemployment in the problem areas of our cities.

Urban enterprise zones will offer disadvantaged and minority workers an opportunity to enter the labor force with dignity and hope for the future. That is an opportunity they deserve, and one that the array of federal programs tried up to now has failed to provide. ●

## HUD TO CITIES: "DROP DEAD"

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, with the revelation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's draft urban policy report last week, the Reagan administration has revived its consistent message to American cities: "Drop dead."

The report informs us that cities must now turn to private investment to stimulate their revitalization. As one who represents an urban district in New York, I know from personal experience that private industry is neither willing nor able to feed hungry children, house unsheltered families, or fuel deteriorating mass transit system improvements, to any significant extent.

On the contrary, evidence has borne out that big business often escapes its responsibilities to cities when urban decay creeps up to its doorsteps. It is precisely the same business community that the Reagan administration believes will save our cities that has far too frequently deserted urban areas for the low-rent promise of the Sun Belt in recent years.

The reality is that most major cities are reeling from the 1982 funding cuts that were wrought by Reaganomics. They are already raising taxes and cutting vital services to cope with the recession and more anticipated service funding cuts. The tax bases in these cities are simply too narrow for them

to support any significant self-revitalization. To assert that cities can rebound without Federal assistance suggests the true disregard that the administration has for our cities.

The Reagan administration has confessed that the draft HUD urban policy report requires some revision before it becomes final. However, the battlelines have been drawn. The President and HUD must return to their drawing board and create an urban policy that meets the needs of cities. We must reject the premise that the Federal commitment to American cities can be so easily abandoned. ●

**CHAIRMAN BILL FORD ON "THE  
FEDERAL BRAIN DRAIN"**

**HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, recently our colleague BILL FORD submitted a trenchant analysis of the problems facing the best and brightest Federal personnel in Government in an era of low morale, RIF's, and budget cuts. BILL's analysis of "The Federal Brain Drain" appeared in the May issue of Senior Executive Action, the publication of the Senior Executives Association.

As chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, BILL FORD has been a vigorous opponent of the Reagan administration's misguided attacks on Federal employees and retirees. He has led his committee in a vigorous exploration of ways to make the Federal Government work better while maintaining the morale of Federal employees and the need for Government to keep its commitments to its workers. No one in the Congress has a clearer understanding of the importance of maintaining a quality Federal service we can be justly proud of.

Chairman FORD's article follows:

**THE FEDERAL BRAIN DRAIN**

(By Congressman WILLIAM FORD)

At the National Institutes of Health key positions go unfilled and resignations of top-flight doctors and scientists have become routine.

At the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the best qualified people are leaving in astonishing numbers.

The average retirement age of FBI agents is just a little over 50, well below the mandatory retirement age.

In the Internal Revenue Service, career employees spurn top positions.

In agencies and departments all through the government similar horror stories are being told about attracting and holding senior executives.

It is clear to me that this nation is headed for real trouble unless we wake up to the fact that we have a serious problem on our hands.

Our best and brightest executives are fleeing Federal service for more lucrative posi-

tions in the private sector. We see it happening every day. Yet we refuse to face up to the problem. Sadly, many of my colleagues discuss the plight of the senior executive corps as if they were talking about the farm problem in a foreign country.

No private corporation would tolerate the kind of mass exodus we are witnessing in managerial ranks of the Federal government. The stockholders of General Motors would throw out the top policymakers if they sat twiddling their thumbs while the best engineers, the best stylists, the best marketing people and the best personnel managers left to take better paying jobs at Ford.

Yet this is precisely what is happening where Federal executives are concerned.

One reason that this is allowed to happen is the low public esteem in which all public workers are held. In the public mind there is the terribly erroneous stereotype of the government worker. They are thought to be indolent paper shufflers who are overpaid and underworked. Sadly, highly competent and highly motivated executives in the Federal government are tarred with the same brush.

The truth is that we have Federal employees and executives to manage them because we need their skills and services. Jobs in the Federal government are not sinecures—they are meaningful and vital. They protect the people's health and property. They implement foreign policy. They collect revenue. They provide invaluable assistance to farmers and small businessmen. Our country could not survive without them.

And, quite obviously, the system could not perform without a cadre of dedicated and competent managers.

It is difficult to understand why this essential group of Americans is held in such low public regard. In large measure it is due to political attack. Whenever there is a budget crisis, politicians swing their axes at public workers, reinforcing the public notion that they are most expendable.

It is past time to turn around the public thinking on this issue, lest we awaken some morning to find this valuable public resource in disarray for lack of trained managers and technicians.

During the last year the popular press has begun to understand the problem. Newsweek Magazine and the New York Times have written articles to dramatize what is now called the "Federal Brain Drain." Other publications as well have discovered that maligning Federal executives is a disservice to the public. We still have a long way to go, however, to turn the tide of public opinion.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has, over the past year, dug deeply into the problem. We have held extensive hearings, many of them well publicized, to determine what is happening in the Federal executive ranks. The results have been alarming. They produced convincing evidence that we are headed for a management crisis unless we act to correct the causes of the executive flight.

The committee has not been impressed with criticism from some quarters that senior executives have complicated the problem by injecting themselves too deeply in policy decisions. This is a smoke screen thrown up by those who want to obscure the real issues.

Congressional action last year to raise the executive pay cap helped ease the situation, but only ever so slightly. But it did not go nearly far enough. The new cap is not ade-

quate to prevent private industry from continuing to siphon off the very best.

Moreover, we have failed to address the issue of benefits, which lag far behind those in the private sector. Any unbiased comparison of benefits in the public and private sectors destroys the old myth that these are sufficient inducements. In the health field alone benefits have been reduced significantly during the last year and are far below those enjoyed by executives in the private sector.

It has become painfully clear that the Federal government can no longer compete with private industry for top-notch people. If something isn't done, we will end up with a second-rate executive corps.

And if this is allowed to happen, the Federal work force will indeed be transformed into the public stereotype.

Some of us in Congress are doing all we can to turn things around. But we will be able to influence public, congressional and White House thinking only if Federal executives themselves devise effective means of dramatizing the seriousness of the problem and the consequences. ●

**ROSE DE BARBIERI SHERIDAN  
MARXEN**

**HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker. A friend of mine has brought to my attention that Mrs. Marxen will be 100 years old on December 1, 1982. However, her family and friends will celebrate this centennial on August 1, since they will come from around the Nation to help her celebrate her birthday.

Mrs. Marxen is truly an outstanding human being. She is independent and still lives alone, providing for her own needs, and even finds time to manage several properties which she still owns. She is active and vigorous, but this is in keeping with her lifestyle that she has maintained for almost 100 years. During World War I she was with the Red Cross Volunteer Corps and the Veterans' Auxiliary. Today she is still active in her church and community affairs.

Mrs. Marxen was born in the same house in which she lives today. After graduating from high school she married William Sheridan in June of 1903, but he was killed unfortunately in 1911. The Sheridans had two children, Louis who died in 1950 and Marie who is a retired nurse presently living in Buffalo. In 1915 she married Carl Marxen who was an insurance executive and they lived together until his death in 1971.

Her grandson, Dr. John Bird, presently lives in Wilmette, Ill.

At a time of intense debate over budgets and policy, it is important to pause to recognize the accomplishments of distinguished citizens such as Mrs. Marxen.

I know that my colleagues will want to join with me in wishing Mrs. Marxen a happy birthday and wishing her good health for the future.●

#### A SALUTE TO THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF LOS ANGELES

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to applaud the efforts and achievements of the Children's Bureau of Los Angeles, a nonprofit social service agency in its 78th year of operation.

The children's bureau, with its outstanding record of helping troubled children and their parents, is a model of community service. Operating four group homes in the Los Angeles area, the CBLA offers to youngsters who have been abused or neglected the sort of care and understanding they so desperately need. These children are given the opportunity to live in a family environment, complete with carefully selected house parents and other children. The "parents" chosen to head the therapeutic group homes are married couples who commit themselves to a year of service. The first of these four homes was opened in 1972 and along with the three that followed, achieved a remarkable reputation.

The children's bureau also operates a 24-hour family crisis center in North Hollywood for children and parents who are in danger of abuse. This facility is the only one of its kind in the State of California. For up to 3 days, these abuse victims are given a place to stay along with professional counseling. Potential abusers are counseled as well.

Among the other valuable services provided by CBLA are parent education classes, counseling, foster care, and adoptive services. As one would expect from an agency so devoted to and concerned with promoting the best interests and rights of families and children, the CBLA seeks to keep families together whenever possible. Their motto has always been "We mend families. We build families." Professional staff is available for counseling even if the child is moved back with its family, or if adoption takes place.

In addition to its present role in the community, the children's bureau has also been a key ally in the fight for legislation to protect the rights of juveniles. Since 1904, the CBLA has helped secure child labor laws, medical services in public schools, and neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

The success of the Children's Bureau of Los Angeles can be attrib-

uted to the hard work and dedication of its staff of trained professionals and volunteers. They are the force behind the CBLA's pioneering spirit, and their example deserves our deepest gratitude and highest recognition.●

#### ISRAEL'S SECURITY

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1982

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, sadly, Israel's attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon have led to much destruction, to the loss of many lives and to the injury of many others—Lebanese, Palestinians, and Israelis. Fairness demands that Israel's actions are viewed and understood in the context of the increasing threats to Israeli security in recent years.

Since its founding in 1948, Israel has been the target of ongoing violence by several neighboring nations. When the PLO established headquarters in Beirut in 1970 and occupied parts of southern Lebanon, Israel's security—along with the citizens of southern Lebanon—was greatly endangered.

Although the PLO's constant war against Israel has been met with repeated condemnation by leaders of most nations, the incessant string of PLO attacks on Israelis around the globe has gone on unrestrained. Not even the failure of most Arab nations to rally around the PLO during the recent conflict has deterred the PLO.

Merely holding the PLO at bay has required Israel's fullest efforts. Most recently, the PLO launched assaults on residents of Israel, using road mines, bombs in public gathering places, and missile attacks on defenseless towns and villages. The Lebanese Government has been helpless to restrict these acts of terrorism. Furthermore, the PLO's purchase of a new generation of Soviet-made missiles, with longer range capabilities and greater accuracy, has severely heightened the PLO threat to Israel and has left Israel little choice but to attack PLO strongholds.

Israel is the Middle East's only democracy and a reliable ally of the United States America's policy of opposing actions which risk Israel's security and independence has been in place since 1948 and must be maintained.

Since the late 1960's, the expansion of the PLO as a force in the Middle East has been a primary concern there. Prior to "Black September" in 1970 when Jordan's King Hussein purged the PLO from his country, the PLO had begun establishing bases in other Arab nations. The weakness of the Lebanese Government appealed to the PLO and, in 1969, the Palestinians sought control of Lebanon.

Consequently, Arab nations sided with the Palestinians as a way of keeping the PLO out of their own nations. This assured the PLO free reign along Israel's northern border and encouraged the PLO to step up its assault on Israel. Eventually, the skirmishing provoked Israel to attack PLO fortresses in southern Lebanon in 1978.

Syria's reentry into the active campaign against Israel in the midseventies, when it placed 25,000 troops in southern Lebanon, was instrumental in leading to Israel's 1978 retaliation. Since then, the Syrians have increased support for the PLO supplying 21 missile batteries that were recently destroyed by Israeli air forces. Despite Israel's efforts to forge a cease-fire in the current conflict, Syrian forces have sought repeated battles with Israeli troops.

The Israelis have withstood more than 150 violations of the 1981 U.S.-arranged cease-fire in less than 1 year without retaliation. As it became clear that the PLO and the Syrians would refuse to return to a peaceful state, Israel responded as it was forced to—by pushing the PLO away from its borders.

I mourn all of the lost lives in Lebanon and the damage wrought on the towns and villages there. Tragically, many of these are the very people who have lived in constant fear of PLO occupation.

Regrettably, so long as the PLO continues to use Lebanon as its base, lasting Mideast peace cannot occur. Israel must try to prevent further PLO occupation of Lebanon and restore self-determination to the Lebanese people.

Israel has clearly stated its intent to return Lebanon to the Lebanese, but it simply cannot risk allowing the PLO to return to its position of threat.

Israel's withdrawal can come only following the establishment of a peacekeeping force to insure that neither Lebanon nor Israel will be threatened anew. It is imperative that the United Nations work to implement a lasting peace that precludes continued PLO terrorism and violence against the people of Israel.●

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this infor-

mation, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 1, 1982, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JULY 2

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1999, providing for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va., and S. 2436, designating the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, D.C., as a national historic site.

3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for June.

2128 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

## JULY 12

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to resume mark up of S. 2352, S. 2392, S. 2480, and S. 2493, bills authorizing funds for the food stamp program.

324 Russell Office Building

## JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2378, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, increasing the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children of veterans, discontinuing duplicative payments to certain veterans, increasing the level of disability required for the payment of de-

pendent's allowances, and providing for cost-saving improvements in veterans' programs.

412 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1795, providing for the transfer of certain lands in Arizona between the Hopi and Navajo Indian Tribes.

457 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meetings, to continue mark up of S. 2352, S. 2392, S. 2480, and S. 2493, bills authorizing funds for the food stamp program.

324 Russell Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue mark up of S. 2352, S. 2392, S. 2480, and S. 2493, bills authorizing funds for the food stamp program.

324 Russell Building

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings in open and closed session to examine political, economic, and military interest in Southeast Asia.

S-116, Capitol

## JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2294, providing for the settlement of certain land claims of the Chitimacha Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings to review employee assistance programs for alcohol and drug abuse problems.

4232 Dirksen Building

## JULY 15

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2204, promoting interstate commerce by prohibiting discrimination in the writing and selling of insurance contracts.

235 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Investigations and General Oversight Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review Federal and State expenditures for the purchase of children's vaccines.

4232 Dirksen Building

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2379, requiring veterans to pay a funding fee on guaranteed home loans, and certain provisions of S. 2378, proposed veterans' disability compensation and survivors' benefits amendments, relating to cost-savings improvements in veterans' programs, and other related measures.

412 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to discuss assistance to El Salvador.

1114 Dirksen Building

## JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1541, amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by simplifying both reporting and disclosure requirements, and the process for employers to provide retirement income to employees, and providing incentives for employers to provide pension benefits to employees.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

## JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

Business meeting, to continue mark up of S. 1541, amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by simplifying both reporting and disclosure requirements, and the process for employers to provide retirement income to employees, and providing incentives for employers to provide pension benefits to employees.

4232 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 3731, relating to the use of distribution of certain judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Court of Claims.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings on Government merger enforcement policy.

2228 Dirksen Building

## JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to explore the problems of runaway youths.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2500, reducing conflicts in the licensing of hydroelectric powerplants and expediting the development of and simplifying the regulation of hydroelectric powerplants.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.  
4200 Dirksen Building

## JULY 27

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on America's role in the world coal export market, focusing on foreign coal ports and the international transportation of coal.  
3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
4200 Dirksen Building

## JULY 28

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to discuss alternative means of providing legal services to the poor.  
4232 Dirksen Building

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation clarifying certain United States Code provisions relating to veterans' employment programs.  
412 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 2153, providing for the distribution of funds awarded the confederated tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon by the Indian Claims Commission.  
6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
3110 Dirksen Building  
Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.  
4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 2131, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the safe drinking water program.  
4200 Dirksen Building

## JULY 29

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on America's role in the world coal export market, focusing on the condition of U.S. coal ports.  
3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.  
4200 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 4

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1405, proposed Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Endowment Act.  
4232 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 5

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the effects of alcohol and drugs on individuals while driving.  
4232 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 11

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1652, restoring certain lands in Arizona to the Colorado River Indian Reservation to be held in trust by the United States, S. 2418, permitting the Twenty-nine Palms Band of Luisena Mission Indians to lease certain trust lands for 99 years, S. 1799 and H.R. 4364, bills providing for the transfer of certain land in Pima County, Ariz., to the Pascua Yaqui Indian Tribe, and the substance of H.R. 5916, providing for certain Federal lands to be held in trust for the Ramah Band and the Navajo Indian Tribe.  
6226 Dirksen Building

## AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2378, proposed veterans' disability compensation and survivors' benefits amendments, and proposed legislation clarifying certain United States Code provisions relating to veterans' employment programs.  
412 Russell Building

## SEPTEMBER 21

10:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to receive American Legion legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1983.  
318 Russell Building

